

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. v.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Tenerife Wine.

8 hogsheds Muscovado Sugar.

3000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 do. Spanish Segars.

8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,

Has lately received for sale the following or

titles:

Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the com-

mmercial relations of the United States with

England.

Zollikoffer's Sermons on Education.

Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames'

works.

Mrs. Chapone's works.

Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be

comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to sub-

scribers 2 dolls. 50 cts in boards.

Cuthrie's Geographical, Historical, and

Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols.

octavo.

The works of President Edwards, 8 vols.

octavo.

The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Brooks' Gazetteer.

Hutchinson's Xenophon.

Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.

Murphy's Lucian.

Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.

American Register, vol. 5th.

Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina,

2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray

or the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on

the Epistles, and a new American Dispensa-

tory, all now publishing by subscription in

town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars
of a superior quality in casks, weighing from
18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on ge-
nerous terms, on application to

James Patton,

or

Marsteller & Young.

March 18.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets, has for
sale,

8 pipes London Particular Madeira, old

and of superior quality

15 quarter casks Malaga Wine

6 do. Colmenar do.

10 do. Sherry BB & DG Brands

20 cases old Claret and Vin de Grav

50 barrels Whiskey

8 hhd. and 10 barrels Northern Rum

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy-

son and Hyson Skin TEAS, of the best qua-

lities.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-

quors and Groceries as usual, on moderate

terms.

March 2

Russia and Ravens DUCK.

One Hundred Bolts

First quality Russia and Ravens Duck.

ALSO,

50 boxes fresh LEMONS,

10 bags Pimento,

3000 bushels of Salt,

2 pipes old Port Wine of a very su-

perior quality.—For sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 27.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles,

wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

30000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent qua-

lity in casks

1000 New England do. do.

200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackare

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-

rra Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hhd. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Maideira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hhd. and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martimique Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Figblae.

Molasses in hhd. Spanish Flotant Indigo

Spanish Cigars, Butter,

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-

bacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dip Can-

dlies.

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and

Leiper's Snuff in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Wiffin and Wynn's Paper,

Red Corda, Leading Lines, &c.

Also,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and

best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhd. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-

co

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
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MONDAY, MAY 31.

From the National Intelligence Extra, of
May 19.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Pinkney, Esq.
to R. Smith Esq. Secretary of State, dated
London, March 21, 1810.

"On the 27th of November Mr. Brownell delivered to me your letters of the 11th, 14th and 23d of the preceding month, and on the Saturday following I had a conference with the marquis Wellesley, in the course of which I explained to him fully the grounds upon which I was instructed to request Mr. Jackson's recall, and upon which the official intercourse between that minister and the American government had been suspended.

Lord Wellesley's reception of what I said to him was frank and friendly; and I left him with a persuasion that we should have no cause to be dissatisfied with the final course of his government on the subjects of our conference.

"We agreed in opinion that this interview could only be introductory to a more formal proceeding on our part; and it was accordingly settled between us that I should present an official letter, to the effect of my verbal communication.

Having prepared such a letter, I carried it myself to Downing street a few days afterwards, and accompanied the delivery of it to Lord Wellesley with some explanatory observations, with which it is not I presume necessary to trouble you. You will find a copy of this letter enclosed, and will be able to collect from it the substance of the greater part of the statements and remarks which I thought it my duty to make in the conversation above mentioned.

A copy of the answer, received on the day of its date, is enclosed."

(COPY.)
Great Chamberlain's Place,
2d January, 1810.

MY LORD,

In the course of the official correspondence, which has lately taken place between the Secretary of State of the U. S. and Mr. Jackson, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, it has unfortunately happened that Mr. Jackson has made it necessary that I should receive the commands of the President to request his recall, and that in the mean time the intercourse between that minister and the American government should be suspended.

"I am quite sure, my lord, that I shall best consult your lordship's wishes and the respect which I owe to his majesty's government, by executing my duty on this occasion with perfect simplicity & frankness. My instructions, too, point to that course as required by the honor of the two governments, and as suited to the confidence which the President entertains in the disposition of his majesty's government to view in its true light the subject to which they relate. With such inducements to exclude from this communication every thing which is not intimately connected with its purpose, and on the other hand, to set forth with candor and explicitness the facts and considerations which really belong to the case, I should be unpardonable if I fatigued your lordship with unnecessary details, or affected any reserve.

It is known to your lordship that Mr. Jackson arrived in America, as the successor of Mr. Erskine, while the disappointment produced by the disavowal of the arrangement of the 19th of April, was yet recent, and while some other causes of dissatisfaction which had been made to associate themselves with that disappointment, were in operation. But your lordship also knows that his reception by the American government was marked, by all that kindness and respect which were due to the representative of a sovereign with whom the United States were sincerely desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations.

Whatever were the hopes, which Mr. Jackson's mission had inspired, of satisfactory explanations and adjustments upon the prominent points of difference between the two countries, they certainly were not much encouraged by the conference, in

which, as far as he thought proper, he opened to Mr. Smith, soon after his arrival, the nature and extent of his powers and the views of his government. After an experiment, deemed by the government of the U. S. to be sufficient, it appeared that these conferences, necessarily liable to misconception and want of precision, were not likely to lead to any practical conclusion.

Accordingly, on the 9th of October, Mr. Smith addressed a letter to Mr. Jackson, in which, after stating the course of proceeding which the American government had supposed itself entitled to expect from him, with regard to the rejected arrangement and the matters embraced by it, and after recapitulating what Mr. Smith believed to have passed in their recent interviews relative to those subjects, he intimated that it was thought expedient that their further discussions, on that particular occasion, should be in writing.

It is evident, my lord, from Mr. Jackson's reply of the 11th of the same month, that he received this intimation (which, carefully restricted as it was, he seems to have been willing to understand in a general sense) with considerable sensibility. He speaks of it in that reply as being without example in the annals of diplomacy; as a step against which it was fit to enter his protest; as a violation in his person of the most essential rights of a public minister; as a new difficulty thrown in the way of a restoration of a thorough good understanding between the two countries.

I need not remark to your lordship that nothing of all this could with propriety be said of a proceeding, in itself entirely regular and usual, required by the state of the discussions to which only it was to be applied, and proposed in a manner perfectly decorous and unexceptionable. The government of the United States had expected from Mr. Jackson an explanation of the grounds of the refusal on the part of his government to abide by Mr. Erskine's arrangement, accompanied by a substitution of other propositions. It had been collected from Mr. Jackson's conversations, that he had no power whatsoever to give any such explanations; or, in the business of the orders in council, to offer any substitute for the rejected agreement; or, in the affair of the Chesapeake, to offer any substitute that could be accepted; and it had been inferred, from the same conversations, that even if the American government should propose a substitute for that part of the disavowed adjustment which regarded the orders in council, the substitute could not be agreed to (if indeed Mr. Jackson had power to do more than discuss it) unless it should distinctly recognize conditions which had already been declared to be wholly inadmissible. To what valuable end my lord, loose conversations, having in view either no definite result, or none that was attainable, could, under such circumstances and upon such topics, be continued, it would not be easy to discover; and I think I may venture to assume that the subsequent written correspondence has completely shown that they could not have been otherwise than fruitless, and that they were not too soon abandoned for that more formal course, to which from the beginning they could only be considered as preparatory.

After remonstrating against the wish of the American government to give to the further discussions a written form, Mr. Jackson disposes himself to conform to it; and, speaking in the same letter of the disavowal of the arrangement of April, he declares, that he was not provided with instructions to explain the motives of it; and he seems to intimate that explanation through him was unnecessary, not only because it had already been made through other channels, but because the government of the U. States had entered into the arrangement with a knowledge "that it could only lead to the consequences that actually followed."

In the conclusion of the fourth paragraph of the letter he informs Mr. Smith, that the despatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, "which Mr. Smith had made the basis of an official correspondence with the latter minister, and which had been read to the American minister in London," was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with the U. States on the matter to which it related.

Mr. Smith's answer to this letter bears date the 10th of Oct. and I beg your lordship's permission to introduce from it the following quotation: "The stress you have laid on what you have been pleased to state as the substitution of the terms finally agreed upon" (in the arrangement of April on the orders of council) for the terms first proposed" (by Mr. Erskine) "has excited no small degree of surprise. Certain it is that your predecessor did present for my consideration

the same conditions which now appear in the present document; that he was disposed to urge them more than the nature of two of them (both palpably inadmissible, and one more than merely inadmissible) could permit; and that on finding his first proposal unsuccessful, the more reasonable terms, comprised in the arrangement, respecting the orders in council, were adopted. And what is there in this to countenance the conclusion you have drawn in favor of his Britannic majesty to disavow the proceeding? Is any thing more common in public negotiations, than to begin with a higher demand, and that failing, to descend to a lower? To have, it not two acts of instructions, two, or more than two grades of propositions in the same set of instructions; to begin with what is the most desirable, and to end with what is found to be admissible; in case the more desirable should not be attainable? This must be obvious to every understanding, and is confirmed by universal experience.

"What are the real and future instructions given to your predecessor, is a question essentially between him and his government. That he had, or at least that he believed he had, sufficient authority to conclude the arrangement, his formal assurances during our discussions were such as to leave no room for doubt. His subsequent letter of the 15th of June, renewing his assurance to me, 'that the terms of the agreement so happily concluded by the recent negotiation will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty,' is an evident indication of what his persuasion then was as to his instructions. And with a view to shew what his impressions have been even since the disavowal, I must take the liberty of referring you to the annexed extracts (see C.) from his official letters of the 31st of July and of the 14th of August.

"The declaration that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of Jan. is the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it relates, is now for the first time made to this government. And I need hardly add that, if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it, and which were at first presented by Mr. Erskine, were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made."

I suppose, my lord, that it was impossible to disclaim for the American government, in more precise and intelligible language than is found in this quotation, all knowledge of Mr. Erskine's instructions incompatible with a sincere, honorable and justifiable belief that he was, as he professed to be, fully authorized to make the agreement in which he undertook to pledge the faith of his majesty's government. Yet in Mr. Jackson's next letter (of the 23d of Oct.) to Mr. Smith, he says—"I have therefore no hesitation in informing you that his majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement, concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority to subscribe to the terms of it. These instructions I now understand by your letter, as well as from the obvious deductions which I took the liberty of making in mine of the 11th inst. were at the time in substance made known to you. No stronger illustration therefore can be given of the deviation from them which occurred than by a reference to the terms of your agreement."

Your lordship will allow me to take for granted that this passage cannot be misunderstood. Its direct and evident tendency is to fasten upon the government of the United States an imputation most injurious to its honor and veracity. The charge that it had all along been substantially apprized, however it might affect to be ignorant, of the instructions which Mr. Erskine's arrangement was said to have violated, had before been insinuated; but it is here openly made, in reply to a paper, in which the contrary is formally declared by the official organ of the American government.

This harsh accusation, enhanced by the tone of the letter in which it appeared, was in all respects as extraordinary as it was offensive. It took the shape of an inference, from facts and insinuations which necessarily led to the opposite conclusion. It was preferred as an answer to a claim of explanation, which Mr. Jackson professed not to be authorized by his government to offer at all, but which he chose to offer from himself so as to convert explanation into insult. It was advanced not only without proof, but against all color of probability. It could scarcely have been advanced under any conviction that it was necessary to the case which Mr. Jackson was to maintain;

for his majesty's government had disavowed Mr. Erskine's arrangement, according to Mr. Jackson's own representation, without any reference to the knowledge which the United States; and it had not been stated that no allusion whatever was made to it by Mr. secretary Canning, in those informal communications to me which Mr. Jackson has mentioned. It was not moreover to have been expected that, in the apparent state of Mr. Jackson's powers, and in the actual posture of his negotiation, he would seek to irritate where he could not arrange and sharpen disappointment by studied and unprovoked indignity.

The course which the government of the United States adopted upon this painful occasion, was such as at once demonstrated a sincere respect for the public character with which Mr. Jackson was invested, and a due sense of its own dignity. Mr. Jackson's conduct had left a feeling hope that further intercourse with him, and productive of good as it must be, might still be reconcilable with the honor of the American government. A fair opportunity was accordingly presented to him of making it so, by Mr. Smith's letter of the 1st of November, of which I beg leave to insert the concluding paragraph:

"I abstain sir from making any particular animadversions on several irrelevant and improper allusions in your letter, not at all comporting with the professed disposition to adjust in an amicable manner the differences unhappily subsisting between the two countries. But it would be improper to conclude the few observations, to which I purposely limit myself, without alluding to your repetition of a language, implying a knowledge on the part of this government, that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorize the arrangement formed by him. After the explicit and peremptory asseveration, that this government had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge no such arrangement would have been entered into, the view, which you again presented of the subject, makes it my duty to apprise you that such insinuations are inadmissible in the intercourse of a foreign minister with a government that understands what it owes to itself."

Whatever was the sense, in which Mr. Jackson had used the expressions to which the American government took exception, he was now aware of the sense in which they were understood, and consequently was called upon, if he had been misapprehended to say so. His expressions conveyed an injurious meaning, supported moreover by the context; and the notice taken of them had not exceeded the bounds of just admonition. To have explained away even an imaginary affront, would have been no degradation, but when an occasion was thus offered to qualify real and severe imputations upon the government to which he was accredited, it could scarcely be otherwise than a duty to take immediate advantage of it.

Such however was not Mr. Jackson's opinion. He preferred answering the appeal which had been made to him by reiterating with aggravations the offensive insinuation: He says in the last paragraph of his letter of the 4th of November to Mr. Smith, "You will find that in my correspondence with you, I have carefully avoided drawing conclusions that did not necessarily follow from the premises advanced by me; and least of all should I think of uttering an insinuation where I was unable to substantiate a fact. To facts such as I have become acquainted with them, I have scrupulously adhered. In so doing I must continue, whenever the good faith of his majesty's government is called in question, to vindicate its honor and dignity in the manner that appears to me best calculated for that purpose."

To this my lord, there could be but one reply. Official intercourse with Mr. Jackson could no longer be productive of any effects that were not rather to be avoided than desired; and it was plainly impossible that it should continue. He was therefore informed by Mr. Smith in a letter of the 8th of November, which recapitulated the inducements to this unavoidable step, that no further communications would be received from him; that the necessity of this determination would without delay be made known to this government, and that in the mean time a ready attention would be given to any communications affecting the interest of the two nations, through any other channel that might be substituted.

The president has been pleased to direct, that I should make known this necessity to his majesty's government, and at

the same time request that Mr. Jackson may be recalled. And I am particularly instructed to do this in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the United States to unite in all the means best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundations of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest. I am further particularly instructed, my lord, to make his majesty's government sensible, that in requiring the recall of Mr. Jackson the United States wish not to be understood as in any degree obstructing communications which may lead to a friendly accommodation, but that, on the contrary, they sincerely retain the desire, which they have constantly professed, to facilitate so happy an event, and that nothing will be more agreeable to them than to find the minister, who has rendered himself so justly obnoxious, replaced by another, who with a different character, may carry with him all the authorities and instructions requisite for the complete success of his mission, or if the attainment of this object through my agency should be considered more expeditious, or otherwise preferable, that it will be a course entirely satisfactory to the U. States.

These instructions which I lay before your lordship without disguise require no comment.

Before I conclude this letter I may be proper very shortly to advert to two communications, received by Mr. Secretary Smith from Mr. Oakley, after the correspondence with Mr. Jackson had ceased.

The first of these communications, of which I am not able to ascertain the date, requested a document, having the effect of a special passport or safeguard, for Mr. Jackson and the whole of his family, during their further stay in the United States. This application was regarded as somewhat singular, but the document, of which the necessity was not perceived, was nevertheless furnished. The reasons assigned for the application excited some surprise. I have troubled your lordship, in conversation, with a few remarks, from my instructions, upon one of those reasons, which I will take the liberty to repeat. The paper in question states that Mr. Jackson "had already been once most grossly insulted by the inhabitants of Hampton, in the unprovoked language of abuse held by them to several officers bearing the king's uniform; when those officers were themselves violently assaulted and put in imminent danger."

I am given to understand, my lord, that the insult here alluded to, was for the first time brought under the notice of the American government by this paper; that it had indeed been among the rumors of the day that some unbecoming scene had taken place at Hampton or Norfolk, between some officers belonging to the Africaine frigate and some of the inhabitants, and that it took its rise in the indiscretion of the former; that no attention to the circumstance having been called for, and no enquiry having been made the truth of the case is unknown; but that it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was on board the frigate, had been personally insulted; nor is it understood in what way he supposes he was so. I am authorized to add, that any complaint or representation on the subject would instantly have received every proper attention.

The other communications (of which the substance was soon afterwards published to the American people in the form of a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British consuls in the United States) seems to have been intended as a justification of his conduct in that part of his correspondence, which had given umbrage to the American government. This paper (bearing date the 13th of Nov.) is not very explicit; but it would appear to be calculated to give rather a new form to the statement, which Mr. Jackson had suffered the government of the U. S. to view in another light, until it had no choice but to act upon the obvious and natural interpretation of them sanctioned by himself.

It was never objected to Mr. Jackson (as this paper seems to suggest) that he had stated, that the three propositions, in Mr. Erskine's original instructions, were submitted to Mr. Smith by that gentleman; or that he had stated it as made known to him by Mr. Canby, that the instruction to Mr. Erskine, containing those three conditions, was the only one from which his authority was derived for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related.

The objection was, that he had ascribed to the American government a knowledge, that the propositions submitted to its consideration by Mr. Erskine, were indispensable conditions; and that he did so, even after that knowledge had been distinctly disclaimed, and he had been made to perceive that a repetition of the allegation could not be suffered. I willingly leave your lordship to judge whether Mr. Jackson's correspondence will

bear any other construction than it in fact received; and whether, supposing it to have been erroneously construed, his letter of the 4th of Nov. should not have corrected the mistake, instead of confirming and establishing it.

As an explanation, this paper was even worse than nothing. It had not the appearance of an attempt to rectify misapprehension. It sought to put the American government in the wrong, by assuming that what had given so much umbrage ought not to have given any. It imported reproach rather than explanation. It kept out of sight the real offence, and, introducing a new and insufficient one in its place, seemed to disavow no other wish than to withdraw from the government of the U. S. the ground upon which it had proceeded. Its apparent purpose, in a word, was to fix a charge of injustice upon the past, not to produce a beneficial effect upon the future. In this view, and in this only, it was perfectly consistent that it should announce Mr. Jackson's determination to retire to New York.

The time when this paper was presented will not have escaped your lordship's observations. It followed the demand, already mentioned, of a safeguard for "Mr. Jackson his family and the gentlemen attached to his mission;" a demand which cannot be regarded, especially if we look to the inducements to which it referred, as either conciliatory or respectful. It followed, the letter of the 4th of Nov. which, had explanation been intended, ought undoubtedly to have contained it, but which, in lieu of it, contained fresh matter of provocation. It was itself followed by the publication of its own substance in another garb. On the very day of its date, when Mr. Jackson, if he meant it as an explanation, could not be justified in concluding that it would not be satisfactory, it was moulded by him into the circular address to which I have before alluded; and immediate steps appear to have been taken to give to it, in that shape, the utmost publicity. I have no wish, my lord, to make any strong remarks upon that proceeding. It will be admitted that it was a great irregularity; and that if Mr. Jackson had been particularly anxious to close every avenue to reconciliation between the American government and himself, he could not have fallen upon a better expedient.

I have now only to add, my lord, the expressions of my own most ardent wish that, out of the incident which has produced this letter, an occasion may be made to arise, which improved as it ought to be, and I trust will be, by our respective governments, may conduct them to cordial and lasting friendship. Thus to endeavor to bring good out of evil, would be worthy of the rulers of two nations that are only in their natural position when they are engaged in offices of mutual kindness, & largely contributing to the prosperity and happiness of each other.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant.

Signed, Wm. PINKNEY.

The most noble

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 14, 1810.

SIR,

The letter which I had the honor to receive from you under date of 2d January, together with the additional paragraph received on the 24th January, has been laid before the king.

The several conferences which I have held with you respecting the transactions to which your letter referred, have, I trust, satisfied you, that it is the sincere desire of his majesty's government, on the present occasion, to avoid any discussion which might obstruct the renewal of amicable intercourse between the two countries.

The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith has been submitted to his majesty's consideration.

His majesty has commanded me to express his concern, that the official communication, between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the United States, should have been interrupted, before it was possible for his majesty, by any interposition of his authority, to manifest his invariable disposition to maintain the relations of amity with the United States.

I am commanded by his majesty to inform you, that I have received from Mr. Jackson the most positive assurances, that it was not his purpose to give offence to the government of the United States, by any expression contained in his letters, or by any part of his conduct.

The expressions and conduct of his majesty's minister in America having, however, appeared to the government of the U. States to be exceptionable, the usual course in such cases would have been, to convey, in the first instance, a formal complaint against his minister, and to desire such redress, as might be deemed suitable to the nature of the alleged offence.

This course of proceeding would have enabled his majesty to have made such arrangements, or to have offered such reasonable explanations, as might have precluded the inconvenience, which must always arise from the suspension of official communication between friendly powers,

his majesty however is always disposed to pay the utmost attention to the wishes and sentiments of states in amity with him; and he has therefore been pleased to direct the return of Mr. Jackson to England.

But his majesty has not marked, with any expression of his displeasure, the conduct of Mr. Jackson; whose integrity, zeal and ability have long been distinguished in his majesty's service; and who does not appear, on the present occasion, to have committed any intentional offence against the government of the U. States.

I am commanded to inform you, that Mr. Jackson is ordered to deliver over the charge of his majesty's affairs in America, to a person properly qualified to carry on the ordinary intercourse between the two governments, which his majesty is sincerely desirous of cultivating on the most friendly terms.

As an additional testimony of this disposition, I am authorised to assure you, that his majesty is ready to receive with sentiments of undiminished amity and good will, any communication which the government of the United States may deem beneficial to the mutual interest of both countries, through any channel of negotiation which may appear advantageous to that government.

I request that you will accept the assurances of high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed)

WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

The senate of Massachusetts is federal, 20 to 19; and it is expected the house will also be federal.

The legislature of Connecticut on Thursday last, (there being no choice by the people) made choice of the honorable John Treadwell, as governor of that state for the ensuing year. The votes were for Treadwell 121, for Roger Griswold 98, and for Asa Spaulding 42. Majority for Treadwell 50. The council unanimously concurred in the appointment. Mr. Griswold is appointed lieut. governor by a majority of 366.

At half past 11, the same day, the governor met both houses and delivered an able speech.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Howevr painful the task, necessity has imposed upon us the duty of making known to the community, a circumstance highly disreputable to an individual, who lately visited this place in the character of a clergyman.

This person, under the assumed name of Philander Blake, and professing to be a Missionary from a Society instituted at St. Louis, in Upper Louisiana, had advanced thus far in a tour through the principal towns in the southern states. The objects of the society were stated to be the introduction of letters and religion among the Indian tribes of the neighboring country; And, although he produced no other credential but a printed paper, purporting to be an attested extract from the minute book of the society, he had been enabled to procure commendatory letters from many highly respectable characters, as he passed along from place to place, some of which, and a prepossessing exterior, on his part, connected with a hearty concurrence of the inhabitants of this town, in relation to the ostensible purposes of his mission, obtained him a cordial reception among them. The churches of several denominations were promptly opened to him, and he had received contributions, probably to the extent of his expectations, when he happened to attract the notice of a citizen of this town who formerly knew him, and who with a commendable integrity, announced him to the public in his proper name and character. The first is Peter Bainbridge, to make known which, in many parts of this country, is so far to supersede the necessity of saying any thing concerning the latter. This we believe may be safely omitted by us, presuming that a knowledge of the single deception in the instance of his name,

will be sufficient to disprove him of all credit in the public estimation.

Whether he should be read or preached, must remain for further investigation. The amount of contributions which he had in his possession, as far as appeared at the time, with the exception of a moderate supply for travelling expenses, he consented should be deposited in the bank of Farmers for the use of the society, whenever its existence should be satisfactorily proved.

Having briefly stated the facts we forbear to subjoin any observations; sincerely regretting the necessity of making a disclosure, which is calculated to give so much pain to every virtuous and reflecting mind.

* 546 Dollars.

Andrew Jamieson,
Jacob Hoffman,
Thomas Vowell,
Chas. I. Catlett.

P. S. Editors of newspapers may probably render a service to the community by giving the foregoing a place in their respective papers.

DIED yesterday evening after a short illness, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. MARIANA ZEPERNICK, mother of Alexander Perry. Her friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral this afternoon at five o'clock, from the dwelling house of Alexander Perry.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED.

Sloop Deference, Green, New Port; and potatoes to Isaac Robbins and the master.

CLEARED.

Schr. Caroline, Toby, Barbadoes, by Jos. M. Mandeville and others.
Sloop Income, Swift, Boston, Faxon, Metcalf and co.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, are requested to attend a general meeting of the Company at the court-house, on Tuesday the 33d instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. at which time and place the books of the Company will be opened for an inspection, and a proposition will be made for receiving subscriptions for an additional number of shares to complete the said road, and will be continued open by adjournment from day to day until the number which shall be allowed is subscribed for.

G. Denecale, President.

May

PUBLIC SALE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust to the subscriber, on Monday the 28th day of May next, will be offered at public sale, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, at the tavern of Wm. Padget, on the Western Turnpike Road, five miles from Alexandria,

A Tract of Land

CONTAINING 36 1-4th acres: lying on the said road and on the old turnpike. For the convenience of purchasers the whole tract has been laid off into lots fronting on the said roads. A survey of the land may be seen on application to the subscriber.

R. J. Taylor.

April 23.

Public Sale.

By Order of the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County,

WILL BE SOLD,

at the Market Square, on Wednesday the 23d inst. between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

Sundry Household Furniture, belonging to the estate of Mary Weston deceased.

D. Minor, D. M.

for W. Boyd, Marshall,

May 17.

TO RENT.

A convenient STORE and DWELLING, on Fairfax-street, lately occupied by John and John. Apply to

Jacob Butts.

May 21.

22

GENUINE MEDICINES.

As prepared from the original receipts in possession of the subscriber, his widow, by whom they are prepared and without whose signature none are genuine.

Obdurate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Are immediately relieved and speedily cured by the use of

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR FOR COUGHS.

DEAR bought experience has taught thousands that oily and heated medicines, joined with strong opiates or sleepy drugs, repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms: that they lead the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects. A single trial will prove, that it restores the detestation of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration—that it discharges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, alleviates the acrimonious humor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines, which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the whooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Selected Recommendations.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength & flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it & was soon strong to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

George Benner, jun.

no. 11. Build street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee, New York.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir, of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a very severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints; and desires to give his public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Itch Cured.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment. The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease, against the infection of which no person is safe, that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, above every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated

pleasures, juvenile indolence, debility, or any destructive indisposition, the most full or frequent use of mercury, the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life, and layings in, &c.

HAMILTON'S CELEBRATED WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Among the symptoms attending Worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes a protrusion of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious—lurching with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hahn's true and Genuine German Corn Plaster,

An infallible remedy for Corns; speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Genuine Peruvian Lotion,
The Restorative Powder—for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swellings, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.
Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.

Sold only by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King Street, Alexandria, who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.

Hannah Lee,

New York, 25th Feb.

Coach-making, in all its various Branches.

E. P. TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Coach-making Business in all its various branches, at the shop in Fairfax-street, formerly occupied by Rhea and Taylor, where all orders in his line of business will be strictly attended to.

From an establishment of three years in the above line of business he is able to say, as a proof of his workmanship, he has many vouchers.

Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their orders for Carriages of any kind or description, may depend on having their work executed with neatness and strength.

N. B. All kinds of Carriages and Harnesses made and repaired with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE.

A second hand Coach with Harness.

FOR SALE.

A valuable new MERCHANT MILL, in complete repair, with two pair of French burrs for wheat and one pair of Allegany stones for corn. There is machinery of every description for conveying the wheat into the wagon and from the packing with a very small portion of manual labor. It may be tended with less than half the labor in common mills. It is situated on the main turnpike road leading from Ashby's Gap to Alexandria, on a good stream of water as any in the parts. It is capable of making 30 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours; it is also expected the new paved road will come directly by it, which will make the carriage of flour to Alexandria short, cheap and easy.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make immediate application, as possession will be given the first of July. It is presumed that any person wishing to purchase would want to see the premises, where the terms will be made known by

Joseph Hatcher,

OR

Samuel Hatcher,

Near Leesburg.

April 17.

Printing in all its branches, neatly executed at this office.

New Cordage Store.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business on Merchants Wharf, between King and Prince streets, in the house lately occupied by the United States as an office of inspection; where he intends to keep a general assortment of CORDAGE, made by John Chalmers, sen. rope maker for the government of the United States. This cordage he presumes will bear a comparison with any made on the continent.

All orders directed to him from any part of the Union, for cordage of the above kind, will be attended to, and executed with dispatch.

He keeps for sale a variety of articles in the ship chandlery line: Also, salt, sugar, coffee, &c. and superfine flour selected for family use. Cash given for hemp, wheat and corn.

Joseph Rowen.

May 10

2aw5w

New Ale & Porter Cellar.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has on hand, and intends to keep a constant supply of the best

PHILADELPHIA

ALE, PORTER and BEER,

which he can recommend; for sale by the bottle, dozen, quart or gallon, in a healthy part of the town, on the north side of King street, two doors west of the Diagonal Pump.

James Pover.

May 16.

eo3t

FOR SALE.

At the town of Occoquan, on the 26th day of May next, at Public Auction,

That valuable MILL SEAT,

late the property of Elisha Janney,

SITUATE in the said town of Occoquan. On this site was erected, about eleven years ago, a spacious three story BRICK MILL HOUSE, which ever since has been occupied as a manufacturing mill, until about twelve months ago it was destroyed by fire—the stones and bricks of the former walls, and the iron work of the building are upon the spot, and would answer for a new mill; which might with these aids, be erected in time to grind the growing crop of wheat.

The advantages appertaining to this valuable property, which in the driest season never wants water, being furnished by the Occoquan river, are so generally known as not to need a particular enumeration: suffice it to state, that it is situated in a healthy and flourishing little town at the Falls of the river, about 16 miles south of Alexandria, on the great stage road, leading north and south—in the heart of a wheat country—and has navigable water to the mill door, where vessels may come of sufficient burthen to carry 500 barrels of flour. With this valuable seat for water works of any description, there may be had about 250 acres of well timbered land, lying on the opposite side of the river. For this property one-tenth of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the residue in three equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

Richard M. Scott,

Trustee for Creditors of E. Janney.

April 25.

2aw ds.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the county court of Fairfax, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock on the 26th day of the present month, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, at the same time and place; so much of the tract of land known by the name of

WEST GROVE,

As will be sufficient to raise the sum of one hundred pounds. The land proposed for sale lies on the south side of Hunting Creek, and contiguous to the bridge. It will be laid off to suit purchasers and sold for cash.

The Commissioners.

May 2.

Stawts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. William Hodgson, by bond, note, open account, or in any other manner, are hereby required to make payment to the subscriber, and all those having claims on the said estate, are required to deliver in the same duly authenticated to

John McIver, Trustee.

May 2.

2aw3w

A Tinner and Carrier Wanted.

I WISH to employ a man capable of superintending a Ten-Yard and Carrying Shop, who that can come well recommended for sobriety, industry and workmanship, will meet with constant employ and liberal wages.

Jacob Janney.

Occoquan, Va., 2.

GRAND LOTTERY, Three Prizes of \$5,000 Dollars each, STATE OF NEW-YORK, Union College Lottery, No. 1.

MANAGERS.
William N. Gilbert, Isaac Dennison,
Benjamin Druitt, AND
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne.

SCHEDULE		
3 Prizes of	\$5,000 is \$75,000	
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
4 250 Tickets each	7,000	7,000
3	3,000	3,000
5	1,000	5,000
35	500	14,000
30	300	6,000
40	100	6,000
100	50	5,000
300	30	4,000
10,300	10	109,000

10,324 Prizes, 24,076 Blanks, 243,000

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is 245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000,

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.

1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do. 250 do. from No. 25,001 to 25,250, inclusive.

1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dollars.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 800 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expense. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A. the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the number from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 25,001 to 25,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by COTTON & STEWART; Price 1 Dollar; GLENCARN;

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH, A NOVEL.

By GEORGE WATKINSON, Esq. OF WASHINGTON CITY, Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER" and "CHILD OF FEELING" has induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain, instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract the attention.

Feb. 6.